NEW YORK DAILY THIBUNE, THURSDAY PERSONAL TO. 1981.

of difficulty, for I can move from this place to Lawseace as quickly (or nearly so) as I could from the
pelaware crossing, and we could not of course go
kyond that place without definite orders.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
E. F. SUMNER Col. lat Cavelry, Commanding.

His Excellency Wilson SHERNON.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon.

Wakarusa, Dec. 6, 1855.

I send you this special dispatch to ask you to come a Lawrence as soon as you possibly can. My object to secure the citizens of that place, as well as all others, from a conflict of arms which, if once commenced, there is no telling where it will end. I doubt set but you have received orders from Washington; but, if you have not, the absolute pressure of this cis is such as to justify you with the President and its world in moving with your forces to the scene of efficiences. It is hard to restrain the men here; they are beyond my power of restraint, or at least soon may be to prevent them from making an attack on Lawrence, which, if once made, there is no telling where it will end. The presence of a portion of the United Sates troops in Lawrence will prevent an attack, save heedshed, and enable me to get matters arranged in a stiffactory way, and at the same time secure the execution of the law. It is peace, not war, that we want, and subave the power to secure peace. Time is precious; but not but you will be sustained.

Be pleased to send me a dispatch.

With great respect.

With Susaler.

Headquarters First Cavaler, and the survey of the law.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY, )

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 7 1855.
GOVERNOR: I have received your two letters of the
sh and eth inst. I regret extremely to disappoint you,
let the more I reflect upon it the more I am convinced
that I ought not to interpose my command between the
two hostile parties in this Territory until I receive ordes from the Government. We know that the whole
matter is now in the hands of the Executive, and it is matter is now in the made of the Executive, and it is an affair of too much importance for any one to antici-nate the action of the Government. I am momentarily expecting to receive orders, and whenever they come I shall move instantly, by night or by day. If you find now people bent on attacking the town, I would re-spectfully suggest that they might be induced to pause for a time on being told that the orders of the General for a time on being told that the orders of the General fewernment were expected every moment, and that nere was no doubt but that these orders, framed from a chlarged view of the whole difficulty, would give gneral ratisfaction, and settle the matter honorably as both parties.

I am, Governor, with much respect, your obedient servant, E. F. SUMNER.

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

His Excellency Wilson Shanson, Governor of Kansas.

CAMP, OF WARRINGS.

CAMP OF WARRUSA, Dec. 4, 1855.
Six: Inclosed is a disputch from Gen. Richardson and accompanied I have the honor to inform you tha

and accompanied I have the honor to inform you that
I was in Lawrence yesterday, and found two hundred
and fifty men under arms, and about six hundred men
in the town willing to bear arms against the officers.
In camp Wakarusa there are now about two hundred
and fifty men under my command.
Yours, respectfully,
597. SEANSON.
H. J. STRICKLER, Com. S. Division.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHAWNER MISSION, Dec. 2, 1855. \
I have received a reply to my dispatch to Col. Summer, informing me that he will be ready, at a moment's ser, informing me that he will be ready, at a moment's saming, to move with his whole force, if desired, as soon as orders are received from Washington. My begraphic dispatch to the President has been sent mough before this time, and I will receive, in a short time. I have no doubt, the authority desired to call on the United States troops. Under these circumstances, rou will wait until I can get the desired orders from Washington before attempting to execute your writtins will prevent any effusion of blood, and will have a moral influence which will prevent hereafter any resistance to the laws. When these lawless men find that the forces of the United States can be used to preserve order, they will not be so ready to put themelves in opposition; and, if necessary, steps will be taken to station an adequate force in that region to protect the people against lawless violence, and to taken to station an adequate force in that region to protect the people against lawless violence, and to make the execution of the laws. You will retain a force adequate to protect you from violence, and to guard your prisoner. Any force beyond this had better remain at a distance until it shall be ascertained whether their aid will or will not be needed. The known deficiency in the arms and all the accounterments, of war which necessarily must characterize the law-shiding citizens that have rushed to your assistance in the maintenance of law, will invite restance on the other side, who are well armed, and it was wrong to place these men in a position where their lives may be endangered, when we will all probability have an ample force from the fort in a few days. w days. Show this letter to Major-General Richardson and

snow this letter to Major-General Richardson and Gen Easton, who, I am advised, have gone to your aid. They go to Lecompton, but will join you ware-ever you are. Their forces are small, and may be required for your protection until advices are received from Washington.

I send you a letter to Gen. Richaidson, which you will please place in his hands at as early a day as practicable. Legic him to this displacements.

se place in his hands at as early a day as practile for him to this letter to you for my views

for will let him see it.

Let me know the number of warrants you have and the names of the defendants. I will probably accompany Col. Sumner's command.

Yours &c.,
Mr. Jones, Sheriff.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Shawner Mission, K. T., Dec. 2, 1855.

My draw Shr: I have written a letter to Sherid Jones, putting him in possession of what I have done, and the expectation I have of getting from Washington authority forthwith to call on the United States forces at the fort. I have sent a dispatch to Col. summer, and received a reply that he will be ready at any moment to move with his whole force as soon as the orders are received from Washington. These er-ders are confidently expected in a day or two. I am desirous to use the United States forces, as it will have a most salutary influence on these lawless men hereaf-ter. When they find that the United States forces ter. When they find that the United States forces can be used to preserve the peace and execute the laws of the Territory, they will not be so ready to put themselves in a hostile attitude. Meantime you will remain with Jones, the Sheriff, with an alequate force for his protection and the security of his prisaner. The other forces under your command will remain at a distance, and ready when called on to act. You will be careful in preserving order and restraining all illegal acts. Let everything that is done be for the preservation of law and order and the protection of the Sheriff, and to enable him to serve the legal process in his lands. When these objects are accomplished your command will retire.

command will retire.

I shall accompany Col. Sumner with the United States forces. Yours, with great respect.

Major-General RICHARDSON. WILSON SHANNON.

WARABUSA, Dec. 8, 1855. WARRIUSA, Dec. c.

WARRIUSA, Dec. c.

WARRIUSA, Dec. c.

With the control of the CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

Camp Wararusa, Dec. 8, 1835.

Sir: Being fully satisfied that there will be no fuether resistance to the execution of the laws of this Terriory, or to the service of any legal process in the county of Douglas, you are hereby ordered to cross the Kansas River to the north side, as near Lecompton as you may find it practicable, with your command, and disband the same at such time and place, and in such states as you may does most convenient.

portions, as you may deem most convenient.
Yours, with great respect, WILSON SHANNON.
Major Gen. Richardson.

KANSAS TERRITORY, CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855. Siz: Being fully satisfied that there will be no further resistance to the execution of the laws of this Territory, or to the service of any legal process in the County of Douglas, you are hereby ordered to disband your command at such time and place as you may deem most convenient.

Yours, with great respect,

Ges. STRICKLER.

WILSON SHANNON.

KANSAS TERRITORY, KANSAS TERRITORY,

CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

Having made satisfactory arrangements by which
all legal process in your hands, either now or hereafter,
may be served without the aid of your present posse,
you are hereby required to disband the same.

Years, with great respect,
WILSON SHANNON.

8 J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas Cour

CAMP CLARKE, Dec. 3, 1835.

S. J. Joses, Sheriff of Dossies County.

Dear Sir: I hasten to write you by our express that is now on its way, (12 o'clock at night.) My house is a fortification. I am compelled to keep a guard, with sentinels, all night. Unless the violators of the law are disarmed, the country is ruined. The troops should withdraw; without this being done, a partisan war will continue: murders, house-burnings, and all the outrages incident to civil war, will follow, or we the law-abiding men) will have to withdraw from the Territory, to our great pecuniary distress.

The outlaws have marked our men; they keep their movements secret, and we know not who is first to be attacked, or where it will be made. We have learned from ample authority that more than one handred Starp's rifes are distributed in this immediate neighborhood. My next door neighbors have them in possession, and only two days ago ten armed men surrounded a member of my family with threatening language, and ended the interview with a threat to dispose of myself. We, the law-abiding men, appeal to you, and mass that nothing less than the surrender of the arms now held by the traitors can satisfy the country. They are in open rebellion. They have these arms for the special purpose of resisting the laws and areaging supposed injuries. With these arms in haad they have forcibly rescued prisoners from the

hands of officers; they threaten to rescue others; they are protecting men who have broken custody, and in every some they are traitors and giving aid and comfort to traitors. In haste your friend and obedient servant,

ev Wilson Shanner Shawnee Mission.
N. H.—I commend my family to your protection.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, 12 p. m. LECOMPTON, KANGAS TERRITORY, 12 p. m.

DEAR SIR: I believe it to be essential to the peace and tranquillity of the Territory that the outlaws at Lawrence and elsewhere be required to surrender their clary's lifles. There can be no security for the future safety of the lives and property of law-abiding citizens until these lawless men are at least deprived of their Sharp's rifles, which we know have been farmished them for the number of resident laws. In fact Sharp's rifles, which we know have been farmished them for the purpose of resisting the laws. In fact, law-abling citizens will be compelled to leave the Territory unless the outlaws are made to surrender their Sharp's rifles and artillery, if they have any. I do not, however, feel authorized from your instructions to me, to make this demand. Should you concur with me in opinion, please let me know by express at once. A new express had better be sent in lieu of the bearer of this, as he will be fatigued. I am diligently using every necessary precaution to prevent the effusion of blood and preserve the peace of the Territory. As the Sharp's rifles may be regarded as private property by some, I can give a receipt for them, stating that they will be returned to their owners at the discretion of the Governor. that they will be result.

cretion of the Governor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. P. RICHARDSON.

WM. P. RICHARDSON.

Major-Ge His Excellency Gov. Wilson Shannon

United States of America, Territory of Kanaas:
Be it remembered that, on the 7th day of December,
A. D. 1855, personally came before me, S. G. Cato, one
of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the
Territory of Kansas, Samuel J. Jones, Sheriff of the
County of Douglas, and Territory aforesaid, of lawful
age, who, being by me duly swarp, denoseth and saith. County of Douglas, and Territory aforesaid, of lawful age, who, being by me duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 16th day of November, A.D. 1855, he received from the bands of Hugh Cameron, a legally appointed Justice of the Peace for said County of Douglas, a pence warrant issued by said Justice of the Peace, and to him directed as Sheriff, obtained upon the oath of one H. W. Buckley against one Jacob Branson, and immediately after receiving said warrant he summoned a posse of ten men and proceeded to the house of said Branson and made the arrest, and on his return he and his posse were met by a mob of some forty men, armed with Sharp's rifles, who forcibly resfeturn he and his posse were met by a mob of som forty men, armed with Sharp's rifles, who forcibly re forty men, armed with Sharp's rifles, who forcibly rescreed the prisoner out of his hands, and defied his re-aptire, swearing at the same time that they re-cognized no law in the Territory, or no officers, from the Governor to the lowest officer, and relied only upon their rifles as the law of the land, and would at all times defend themselves from being arrested by any process issued by any officer of the said Territory; that he immediately made requisition on Gov. Wilson Shannon for a sufficient force to enable him to arrest the said Lack. Reason and accounts other process in his hands. non for a sufficient force to enable him to arrest the said Jacob Branson, and execute other process in his hands as Sheriff of said County; that the said Jacob Branson was taken into the town of Lawrence, in said County, and there, as he verily believes, as he was informed by good amthority, tried and acquitted by the citizens of the said town without any legal investigation; that a mob of some fifteen or twenty threatened to tar and feather and inflict other punishment upon the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant; that he, as Sheriff, has been repeatedly insulted by the citizens of the said Town of Lawrence, and threatened with violence if he attempted to execute any process in his hands against any citizen of that place, and he verily believes that he would be resisted, and violence committed upon his person, in attempting to execute a heves that he would be resisted, and violence commit-ted upon his person, in attempting to execute a legal process in said town; that the citizens of that place and vicinity are all armed with Sharp's rifles for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the laws of this Territory; that they are daily being drilled for that purpose alone; that the mob who rescued the said Jacob Branson out that the mob who rescued the said Jacob Branson out of his hands, he verily believes, were induced to do by the citizens of Lawrence, and that the public newspapers of that place openly recommend and call upon the citizens to resist the laws of the Territory, and that the prisoner, Jacob Branson, and a portion of the mob who rescued him from his custody, he verily believes to be at this time in the town of Lawrence, or secreted by the citizens of that place, and that war-like preparations are being made by the citizens of Lawrence for the purpose of resisting the execution of the process in his hands, and that it would not be prudent to aftempt to execute said process without a very strong force of armed vien to assist him.

S. R. JONES, Sheris, Douglas County, Kausas Territory, Sworn and subscribed before me, S. G. CATO, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kausas Territory, United States of America, Territory of Kausas Territory,

United States of America, Territory of Kansas, ss.

Ee it remembered that, on this 7th day of December, Be it remembered that, on this 7th day of December,
A. D. 1855, personally came before me, S. G. Cato, one
of the associated Justices of the Supreme Court of the
Territory of Kapsus, Josiah Hargis, of lawful age,
who, being duly sworr, deposeth and saith that, on or
about the 26th day of November, 1855, in Douglas
County, Sheriff Jones called upon me, with nine others
to act as a posse to arrest one Jucob Branson under a
peace warrant issued by Hugh Cameron, Justice of
the Peace; that he proceeded with said Sheriff to
Hickory Point, in said county, and there arrested said
Branson, with whom they proceeded in the direction
of Lawrence; when near a house on the Wakarusa an
armed meh of persons, amounting to between 30 and armed meb of persons, amounting to between 30 and 40, reched from behind said house, and by force did recore said Branson out of the hands of said Sheriff and posse, and, in defiance of said Sheriff command, take said Branson, and refuse to deliver him to said Sheriff; that the said Sheriff told the said mob that he held said that the said sherin tool the said mobiling he held said Branson under a peace warrant, properly issued by a legally authorized officer, and that he was Sherin of said County of Douglas, and charged with the execu-tion of said wit. The leader of said mob replied to Sheriff of Douglas County. He then told them that he would call out the militia to enforce the law. Their reply was that he could not get men to enforce said laws. He told them then that he would call on the Governor for assistance, to which the said mob replied that they had no laws and no officers, and to pitch in. Said mob stood with their guns cocked and presented at that they of said resone.

at the time of said rescue.

This deponent further saith, one H. W. Buckley, of said County of Douglas was with said Sheriff at the rits deponent further said, one H. W. Backey, or and County of Douglas was with said Shediff at the time of said rescue, as one of eaid Shediff's posse; that, during the same night on which said rescue was made, said affant saw a light in the direction of said Buckley's house, and that he fully believes said house Buckley's house, and that he fully believes said house was at that time burned; that he believes, from circumstances within his knowledge, that said house, together with his own, was burned by persons concerned with said mob; and that he has reason to believe that some of said houses were fired by said Branson aforesaid, assisted by a German commonly called Dutch Chaoley, and they were counseled and advised thereto by one Farley. This sfliant further says that, at the time of the rescue of said prisoner, he was at a house near Hickory Point, and that he there saw three women who told him that an armed force had been there that day and notified them to leave, and all other Pro-Slavery families in the neighborhood, and since said families have left said neighborhood and fied to the State of Missouri. Said affiant says that he believes there were at that time in said neighborhood about fifteen Pro-Slavery families, nearly all of whom have fied as foresaid to the State of Missouri for protection. Said armed force was represented to consist of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty armed mer.

New and subscribed before me. S. G. Cato, Asso-

mer. S. N. Hargis.
Swern and subscribed before me, S. G. Cato, Asso.

Swern and Santeriors.

United States of America, Territory of Krassie, is.

De it remembered, that on this 6th day of Decem United States of America, Territory of Krassis, it.

Be it remembered, that on this 6th day of December, in the year A. D. 1855, personally appeared before me, J. M. Burrell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Centr of said Territory of Kansas, Harrison Buckley, of lawful age, who, being, by me duly sworn, saith that he is a citizen of the Connty of Douglas, and had resided therein since 30th day of March last, and has resided during all that time at Hickory Grove: that he was informed on good authority, and which he believed to be true, that Jacob Branson had threatened his life, both before and after the difficulty between Coleman and Dow, which led to the death of the latter. I understood that Branson swore that deponent should not breathe the pure air three minutes after I returned, this deponent at this time having gone down to Westport in Missouri. That it was these threats, made in various shapes, that made this deponent really fear for his life, and which induced him to make affidayit against the said Branson, and procure a peace warrant to issue and be son, and procure a peace warrant to issue and be placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas County. That this deponent was with the said Steriff (S. J. Jones) at the time said Branson was arrested, which took place about 2 or 3 o clock in the morning. That Branson was in bed when he was arrested by said Sheriff, that was in bed when he was arrested by said the said he pistol or other weapon was presented at the said Eunson by any one. That after the arrest, and after the company with the Sheriff had proceeded about five miles in the direction of Lecompton, the county seat of Douglas County, the said Sheriff and his posses of Douglas County, the said Sheriff and his posses. yere set upon by about 30 or 40 men, who came or com behind a house, all armed with Sharp's rifles, an from behind a bouse, all armed with Sharp's rifles, and presented their guns cocket, and called out who they were, and said Branson replied that they had got him a prisoner, and these armed men called on him to come away. Branson then went over en their side, and Sheriff Jones said they were doing something they wend regret hereafter, in resisting the laws, that he was Sheriff of Douglas County, and as such had arrested Branson. These armed men replied that they had no laws, no Sheriff and no Governor, and that they had no laws, no Sheriff and no Governor, and that they knew no laws but their guns. The Sheriff being overpowered, said to these men that if they took him by force of arms he had no more to say, or something to that import, and then we rode off. This deponent further states that there have been three houses burnt in the Hickory Point settlement; one was this deponent's house, another belonged to

Jeshua Hangis, and the third to said Coleman. All I had in the world was burned up, leaving my wife and children without clothing. This deponent's wife and four children field to Missouri, where they still remain with their relatives. The house of deponent was burned down, as it is said, shortly before daylight in the morning. The wives and children of both Coleman and Harris field to Missouri, where they still remain. There were about fifteen or sixteen law-abiding families in the settlement, called the friekory Point Settlement, about the time these differences sprung up; they have all been forced by the terror and threats of these armed men to fiee with their wives and children to the State of Missouri for protection, and still remain there. These armed men have repeatedly, in my presence, said that they would result the law by force. These threats have been repeatedly made by these men for the last three menths. And further this deponent raith not.

H. H. Buckley.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year above Jeshua Hargis, and the third to said Coleman. All I

ponent saith not.

H. H. Buckley.
Sworn and subscribed the day and year above stated, before me. J. M. Burkley. Associate Justic Supreme Court, Kansas Territory.

The Secretary of War to Cols. Summer and Cooke. WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856. WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856.

Sin: The President has by proclamation warned all persons combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Tortiory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings, and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power. If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in United States Marshals inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that of-ficial duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may in your judgment consistently be detached from their ordinary

duty.

In executing this delicate function of the militar power of the United States, you will exercise muccantion to avoid, if possible, collision with even insergent citizens, and will endeavor to suppress resistance to the laws and constituted authorities by that more ferce which, happaly, in our country, is ordinarily suffi-cient to secure respect to the laws of the land and the regularly constituted authorities of the Government. You will use a sound discretion as to the Government. You will use a sound discretion as to the moment at which the further employment of the military force may be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with your command to the more prateful and prouder service of the soldier—that of common deferse.

common deferse.

For your guidance in the premises you are referred to the acts of 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807, [see Military Laws, pages 301 and 123,] and to the Proclamation of the President, a copy of which is berewith transmitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, the state of the progress of events, doubts again to

or should, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue, you will communicate directly with this Department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, TEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of Wan.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1856, WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1856.
SIR: The foregoing is a copy of the letters addressed to Col. E. V. Sumner, United States Army, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, and to Brevet Col. P. St. G. Cocke, commanding at Fort Riley, and is furnished

for your information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The Hon. Wilson Shannon,

Governor of Kansas Territory,

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Marcy,

Washington City, Feb. 16, 1856.

Sin: In compliance with your request for an estimate of the present population of Kansas Territory, I furnish you with the result of a calculation based upon the vote said to be given last October. From many inquiries of persons living in the various parts of Kansas, I have no doubt the calculation approxiof Kansas, I have no doubt the calculation approxi-mates closely to the truth. The united vote given to Gen. Whiffield, and said to be given to Gov. Reeder, makes about 6,000. If it be considered that in a new country like Kansas a very large proportion of the inhabitants are young men without families, an esti-mate of four, or at most five, inhabitants to each voter will not be judged far from the truth. This will give from 24,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in the Territory. But Gen. Whitfield's riends contend that the men voting for Gov. Reeder, acting under no restraint of law, in-Gen. Whitfield's riends contend that the men voting for Gov. Reeder, acting under no restraint of law, increased his vote greatly by double voting; and Gov. Reeder's friends insist that Gen. Whitfield's vote was considerably increased by votes given by citizens of Missouri. If these statements be true, the actual voters of the Territory will be leasened; and the population, which is estimated upon the votes, will fall below the above calculation. I leave others to determine these disputed points, and give it as my opinion that there are not more than five times as many people in the Ferritory as there are voters, and that the number of voters Goes not exceed 0,000.

Very respectfully your election to event.

Hen. Wm. L. Mercy, Secretary of State United State
Washington City, District of Columbia.

ADDRESS OF PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, ESQ. The Assembly Chamber was filled last evening to listen to the address of Philip C. Schayler, esq., of Kansas. The Hon. Mr. Squire of St. Lawrence, was called to the Chair, and S. B. Cole of Albany, ap-

pointed Secretary.

Mr. Schuyler spoke for an hour and a half, and gave a deeply interesting narrative of the cir unstances which have marked the settlement and political history of the Territory. His manner was extremely mild and decorous toward the "Ruffians" who have disturbed the quiet and peace of the inhabitants of Kansas; but the quiet and peace of the inhabitants of Kansas; but his descriptions were very graphic and impressive. He demonstrated, to the satisfaction of every candid mind, that there is an overwhelming Free-State sentiment in the Territory, and that that sentiment would have secured an easy and peaceful triumph but for the lawless invasions from Missouri.

As the result of those invasions, a Pro-Slavery Legislature was elected by Missouri votes, and that Legislature enacted laws whose monstrous character is in keeping with their "Rufflan" enactors. Some of those laws were drafted for the express purpose of these in them disobeved by the Free-State men.

those laws were drafted for the express purpose of having them disobeyed by the Prec-State men. Among them the one precluding, under revere pen-alties, a public expression of the illegality of the intro-duction of slaves into the Territory; and another, em-powering inspectors of election to exclude any man's vote who should refuse to swear to support all the laws of the Territory, and the Fugitive Slave Law be-

Mr. S. gave an interesting account of "Squatter Mr. S. gave an interesting account of "Squatter life," of the causes of the recent border war, of the gallant bearing of all the Free-State men and women, and of the defenses erected to repulse any attempts which might be made upon Lawrence by the "Border

Ruffiers.

He closed with an appeal for material aid from the friends of Freedom at the East. That aid was indispersable to the successful termination of the struggle in the Territory. With such aid Kansas can be secured to Freedom. Without it, the Free-State men may be crushed, if not utterly exterminated. It was a direct war between Slavery and Freedom, and he felt that he had a right to give emphasis to his pressure auxeal.

ing appeal.

After the meeting was dismissed, the following Com-After the meeting was dismissed, the following Committee of Consultation was appointed: Mesers, C. P. Williams, Fierce, H. H. Van Dyck, Daniel Leggett, Wm. Barnes, M. McGoun, Bradford R. Wood, Wild, S. B. Cole and Deodatus Wright.

The foregoing Committee are requested to meet this evening at the effice of Wm. Barnes, esq., in the Atheneum Building, No. 442 Broadway.

The Committee is composed of carnest and efficient men. Hundreds of cur citizens are ready to subscribe to the Kansas Fund of Freedom. But to be effective, thes aid should be promptly extended. Albany should

this aid should be promptly extended. Albany should raise \$2,000 before the close of the week. The securities that the money shall be discreetly and houselly applied are ample.

[Alb. Eve. Jour., 13th.

FOR EUROPE.-The British mail steamer Persia Capt. Judkins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with one hundred and fifty-three passengers and \$703,000 in

FOR CALIFORNIA.-The United States mail steamer George Law sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, with passengers, bound to California.

BROWN-ROBERTS-On the 20th inst., after the order of the Society of Friends, EDWARD H. BROWN and MARY P.

Society of Friends, EDWARD H. BROWN and MARY P. ROBERTS, daughter of John S. Roberts of this city. HYDE—SHEPARD—At Beston, Mass, Feb. 14, by the Rev. E. P. Mavin of Medford, HENRY H. HYDE, of New York, to SARAH B., daughter of the late Preston Shepard. LEVERIDGE—ELLIOTT—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, by the Est. John M. Krebs, D.D., Mr. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE to Miss LUCY C. ELLIOTT. DIED.

CONOVER—On Monday evening, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illiness, at the residence of his brother-in-law, LOUIS CONOVER, aged 24 years 18 days.

CRISSY—Prowned, Jan. 13, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, in the 18th year of his age, HIRAM L. CRISSY, of New-Lanaan, Ct. MILLER—At Hudson City, N. J., Feb. 11, in the 39th year of her age, MARY JANE MILLER, dampher of Jacob Millet, formerly of Orid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

MOTT—At Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, in the 28th year of his age, THEOPHILUS S. MOTT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his faneral from the house of his father, G. F.

Mott, No. 185 Jay-st. at 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 25th mst. without further motice. without further notice.

WARNER-In this city, on the 15th inst., in the 22d year of his age, LEONARD C. WARNER.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CASE OF THE INDICTED GAMBLERS. It being understood that the case of Herrne and others would come before the Court of Sessions ye terday, the chamber was crowded by citizens and

others before the opening of the court.

The Court said that previous to proceeding with the case which was on trial at the adjournment of the court on the previous day, he desired to dispose of the cases of the parties who had pleaded guilty to the indictments for gambling. He accordingly ordered the Christ to call the names of the parties to see if they

Were present.

The Clerk called the name of Patrick Hearne, when Mr. Sickles rose and said that he had not thought it to be necessary for his clients to be present this morning, as he supposed that it was set aside for the purpose of submitting to the Court his authorities, going to show that the Court had power to hear a motion in arrest independ in case as a consequent had related. of judgment in cases where a prisoner had pleaded

guidy.

The Court said that it was his aim and desire to The Court said that it was his aim and desire to close the cases finally now. He had examined the question in relation to the power of the Court to entertain the motion, and was still of the same opinion. He had been able to find but one case in the books going to show that such a power did exist with the Court, which was to be found in the first volume of Massachusetts Reports, page 139, and that was put in by consent, expressly for the purpose of raising questions desired to be tested immediately. Yet, notwithstanding that he was clear in his opinion that no such power existed, he would forego his own convictions, and allow the course I to move in arrest. ower existed, he would forego his own one, and allow the counsel to move in arrest.

Mr. Sickles said he did not come prepared to move an arrest this morning, he having devoted his time to procuring authorities going to show the power of the Court to act in the matter of an arrest of indement. Court to act in the matter of an arrest of judgment.

The Court said he was ready to hear that motion
when the prisoners should be called up and they be
acked if they had anything to say why sentence should

Lot be pronounced against them.

Mr. Sickles thought that the citations of authorities going to show the power of the Court to hear a motion was no part of the records, and he had, therefore, not considered it secessary to request the accused to be

The Court regarded this as a part of the motion to arrest, which could not be heard unless the accused were present. As they were not here the proceeding could not go on. The recognizances must be forfeited, and bench warranta be issued to bring the defendants in.

Mr. Sic kles hoped that the District-Attorney would not feel it to be his duty to move the forfeiture of the recognizances.

The Court asked the Counsel if the Court possessed

The Court asked the Counsel it the Court possesses to no power in this matter.

The Counsel thought that the Court could by law know nothing of the merits of a case until it was brought before it by the Counsel in the case.

The Court asked how it would be in a case if a corrupt District Attorney should comive with the defendants and refuse to bring the case on at all.

The Court thought that the District Attorney was

at an officer or agent of the Court.

Mr. Sickles asked if a Court could order a District-Attorney to move in a cause.

The Court said it could under certain circumstar

The Court said it could under certain circumstances.

Mr. Sickles thought that such could not be done under any circumstances, as the law was opposed to a Court assuming the position of a partisan.

The Court said he might be wrong, but he was willing to take the responsibility. But before he could take any action the names of the defendants must be

take any action the names of the defendants must be called.

Mr. Sickles protested against the names being called.

The Court asked the District-Attorney that the names of the parties who had plead guilty be called, according to the understanding made on Monday that this course be pursued.

The District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, said he was at a loss to perceive what relation he could have to the case in its present aspect. When the accused had entered a plea of guilty—which amounted to a conviction—and he moved for a judgment, his connection with the cases ended. In regard to the forfeiture of recognizances, there was no doubt but the Court had a perfect right to ask the Clerk to call the names of defendants, because one condition of the recognizance was that the defendant should be always in Court, and not depart without its cave.

d part without its cave.

The Court said that was precisely its own view, but to satisfy the counsel he had thought it best to ask the District-Attorney to have the case called.

The Clerk called the names of Patrick Hearne, Alexander Edgar, Robert McCaffrey, George Beers, Jefferson Wells, Sherlock Hilman, William Mathews, William Norris, and Eden Norris.

The three last named only responded.

Mr. Sickles said he appeared for the absentees.

The Court—Mr. District-Attorney, I have done all I can do.

Mr. Hall-My course in such cases is to isbeach werrant to bring the parties in, and I will do so during the day.

Mr. Brewer, in 1s half of William and Eden Norris.

Mr. Brewer, in behalf of William and Eden Norris, said he desired to read certain affidavits which had been prepared. The affidavits were signed by Wm. H. Hopkins and Ceroner Robert Gamble. They deposed in substance that they had known the brothers Norris intimately for twenty years; that the elder was a butcher by profession, but afterward had driven a cart; the younger was a book-binder, and during the whole period of their acquaintance with them they had never heard of any dishenesty in either; that both have families, for which they provide, and deponents believe both to be men of fruit and veracity.

Mr. Brewer stated further that they had closed their establishment and were now engaged in other employments, and when arrested they had gone out of the

usiners.
The Court—There is nothing said about their cir-

cumstances in life. How long were they engaged in min bling!
Mr. Brewer-Only a few months. They are now en-

Mr. Brewit
tirely disconnected from the business.

The Court—That fact does not weigh with me, as a
person may quit the business to key a foundation to ask
the Court for a suspension of judgment. It is antecedents further buck that he looked for. They may be runing persons, beggaring families, and leading respectable persons into crime, in following this infatuation, (for gambling I regard but an infatuation,) and yet they may be benevolent, kind to the poor, giving them freely the money they have robbed from

others.

Mr. Brower-Their house was closed at the time of

their arrest.

The Court-Mr. District-Afterney, has there been the Court-Mr. District-Afterney iven by you to

The Court—Mr. District Attorney, has there been any representations or assurances given by you to these parties as to what course would be pursued if they would plead guitty!

Mr. Hall—None at all. The pleas were put in without any idea as to what the Court would do. I have stated very openly, as I did lass Monday in this Court, that social vices were most effectually to be put down, when parties entered pleas of guilty by holding sentences over them like the sword of Damocles, and on the first suspicion of their again offending, to let the sword fall down upon them with fall weight. Since I have occupied my present position, this is the course

sword fall down upon them with full weight. Since I have occupied my present position, this is the course which, I believe, has been pursued in every instance, with salutary results; but I never mortgage the Court.—I whished to be entirely independent, and hence, if any intimations had been given by the public prosecutor, I should have yielded with great pleasure, for he has had much greater experience in treating criminals than I have. Are the defendants in court?

for he has had much greater experience in treating criminals than I have. Are the defendants in court? Mr. Brewer-They are.

The accused parties, William and Eden Morris, appeared before the bar.

The Court, to the accused)—Gentlemen, I have given these cases nearly all my attention since the pleas of guilty have been put in, and I have asked myself what I should do. On one side I could see that these persons were not the lowest in the community—not poor—not deprayed, at least in one sense—not ignorant. They move in good society, and circulate in festionable places; and they are a class who exercise considerable influence and wield a good deal of personal and political power. If they reform, they are persons who can be very useful in the community—more so that the great multitude of criminals who are tried at this bar. The aim of punishment is to reform the off under and to deter others from offending against the laws. We may lay it down as a rule that, if we the off noer and to deter others from off-ending against the laws. We may lay it down as a rule that, if we do not punish off-enders, we will neither reform them nor deter others; but, on the contrary, the effect will be different. The moment the idea gets abroad that we may br'ak the law, and, by making fair promises and the interposition of influential friends, can get a suspension of judgment, and be got scot free, crime is eccouraged. Mr. Theodore Brewer-I was about to suggest that

Mr. Theodore Brewer-I was about to suggest that probably I have not made myself understood by your Honor. I can procure affidavits to show you that these men, before they were indicted and before the complaints had been made, had given up the premises they occupied and were about breaking up. The night they were arrested the captain of the police and two or three policemen, dressed in citizens' clothes, walked into their place where they were sitting doing nothing. The officers asked them to open the game; when they had done so they pulled out their warrants and arrested them. I can bring affidavits to show that no gambling had been carried on for two months previous to that time, and among others that of the landlord.

The Court-Is he engaged in the same business!

Mr. Brewer-He is not.

The Court-Then let these men stand committed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, during which time you can prepare the affidavits.

Mr. Brewer-Can they not go on their recognizances!

The Court-No, Sir. I will make that order to be self-them and if they can also by proper affidavits.

The Court-No. Sir. I will make that order to benefit them, and if they can show by proper affidavits that there is res-onable ground for supposing that they

will continue in respectable business, and they are

judgment.
Mr. Hell-If the Court please, the public pro Mr. Hell—If the Court please, the public prosecutor has some discretion in this matter of ball, and I think it would be injustice to these parties to commit them new. I. as District-Attorney, sometimes represent the prisoner as well as the peopler and I do not think these gentlemen are as guilty as Hearne and his associates, and it would be a matter of injustice to treat these gentlemen worse than they have been treated who have been allowed to go out on bail after a plea of guilty. I will now, with respect to your Henor, take the responsibility of stating that the bail shall be sufficient in the eye of the law.

The Court, in consideration of the representations of the District-Attorney, consented to allow the parties to go on their own recognizances, to appear to-day at

o'cleck. The Court then asked if Matthews was present.

Mr. Bu-teed.—Matthews is here, your Honor, and on is behalf I noswer the usual question, "What has he to say why sentence should not be passed against "to say why sentence should not be passed against "him." This is my last official act in the case of Mr. Matthews, and inasmuch as the counsel is the mouthpiece of his client. I shall briefly answer the question your Honor should ask the defendant, and produce affidavits in relation to the case. Mr. Busteed here read the affidavits of Joseph D. Stuart, No. 1,055 Broadway: George Clemans, corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-mith street, and Caleb Weeks of Jamaica, Long Island. Their affidavits stated substantially, that in April, 1855, Matthews removed with his wife and six children to Hempstead, Long Island, where he has been engaged in working a farm, only visiting New-York as his business required him to do. Your Henor will remember that I told you I interposed the plea of guilty on strong legal necessity, and your Henor said, "I had better not." I would be recreant to my duty if I did not now explain my assertion. We Hener said, "I had better not. I would be recreated to my duty if I did not now explain my assertion. We applied for a postponement of the trial, and your Honor decided against it—a decision which I neither quarrel with nor will review. My client then made an affidavit that he never kept a gambling-house in the City of New-York, and ere the curtain falls on the last act of that drama, I would reiterate the truth of that drama. We discuss the played some sumes of hexard. act of that drama, I would reiterate the truth of that affidavit. My client has played some games of hazard, but that is all. I now state a fact which, had I listened to the prohibition of my client, I would not state. I will say that Capt. Speight of the Twenty-first Ward, sent for me and told me that Mr. Matthews went to his Station and placed his private funds at his Captain Speight's) disposal for the support of three poor families, and not finding them, did support one poor family entirely during the whole of last Winter. I think it right to state this, notwit-standing I may gain Mr. M.'s displeasure. I agree with the learned District-Attorney that gambling is not

" a monster of such frightful mi

and that gambling is not bad in itself, but bad because it is prohibited. There are citizens, your Honor, who would visit you with the direct maledictions for going into a theater, or taking a drop of vinous or ardent spirits, and there are citizens who idly clamor in the in w-spapers to make you sentence these people, who would look with horrer on your Honor entering a place of public amusement, and would not scruple to take two per cent a month in Wall street for the usance of their money. While, on the one hand, we scorn fanat-cisin and hypocritical pretensions, on the other we come into court and offer your Honer our assurance, icism and hypocritical pretensions, on the other we come into court and offer your Honer our assurance, and say that Mr. Matthews shall never again be found inside a gambling house. With these remarks Mr. Matthews is ready, but he does not wish to be impaled and paraded here to gratify idle ouriosity.

The District Attorney—It would be doing injustice to myself, your Honor, if I would let my friend's purphrase of my remarks pass unnoticed. He has quoted that celebrated couplet from Pope—

"Vice is a monster of each frightful mion As to be hated, needs but to be seen." I would rather continue the paraphrase-"Entreen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

(A laugh.) The Court-With respect to Mr. Matthews, I have to object but to vindicate the law. As a stranger, it was difficult for me to mete out judgment fairly, with out knowing the antecedents of these men, as what out knowing the antecedents of these men, as want would be a fair punishment for one would be unjust to another. I therefore took time to inquire into the antecedents of the accused, and I am glad I have done so as I new know more of them than I did previously. If a suspension of judgment in any care would have the object of reclaiming an individual and making him a good citizen, it would be not only the duty but the pleasure of any Court to do so. With regard to Mr. Matthews, I know more of him than any other; and under the circumstances of the case, believ-ing, as I do, that Mr. Matthews is a reformed man and a good citizen, it would be cruel to punish him for a crime that he had heretofore committed. I therefore

At the request of the District-Attorney the Court indically stated that should the District-Attorney see afficient cause, be could move for judgment at any time, even to-morrow, and that the Court could then sentence him to two years in the State Prison, and a

ne of \$1,000. Mr. Busteed—We are willing to go on our good be-

avior, Sir, as regards that.
The Court-I believe you, Sir.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-FOR DE THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP .- Mr. Davies rema at his post on Wednesday with the same unwearied attention to his duties which he has manifested throughout. He appeared to have less time for the newspaper than upon previous days, though the attendance of the har was by no means crowded. As appears from the subjoined report, he has granted a secand decree of divorce. At the General Term to-morrow, some further developments of this controversy

Theodore P. Butler agt. James M. Dayton, &c.

Judgment for defendant, Lyman, with costs.

George B. Fairfield agt. Roller Root.—Judgment on the ground of fivolosaless of answer granted, unless deterdant puts in an amended answer within ten days and pays \$10 costs. John McKenzie sgt. Jeanette McKenzie, &c .-

Judgment of divorce granted.

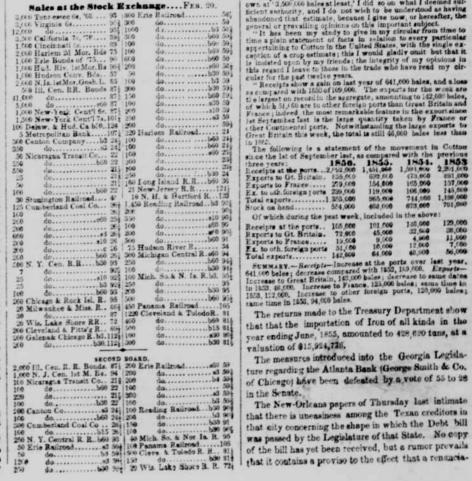
Before Judge Davies.

Frederick Lubrmann agt. Henrietta D. M. Lubrmann. -Let the usual decree for divorce be entered end same almostred to me for approval.

COURT CALENDAR.... Tuis Day.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 27, 37, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57. SUPREME COURT--GENERAL TERM-The non-SEFFREME COURT—- 4FKNEAR FREM—— The non-momentar meticus will be first disposed of, after which the inflowing causes on the Argument Calendar will be called: Nos. 10, 14, 17, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 59, 73, 103, 105, 131, 30, 53, 94, 127, 113, 15, 25, 30, 35, 37, 50, 66, 73, 104, 109, 130, 147, 150, 157, 170, 68, 142, 145, 148, 15, 62, 166, 125, 153, SEFFREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 189, 2033, 2034, 53, 259, 521, 325, 379, 122, 184, 356, 1344, 213, 146, 374, 32, 31, 1346, SEFFREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 754, 662, 356, 712, 554, 123, 126, 163, 514, 669, 519, 436, 713 to 719 inclusive, 721 to 735 in-

COMMON PLEAS-Juries discharged.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Sales at the Stock Exchange....Frs. 90.



WEDSESDAY, Feb. 20-r. M The business of the Stock Board was large to day, but prices at the opening were not sustained fully at yesterday's prices. After the Board, however, and at the Second Board, there was a better feeling, and prices closed rather higher than in the morning. The party at present in Eric is believed to be one of the strongest ever formed, but they have had to take large amounts of stock. The movement party, howup. It touched 581, but closed at 591. Reading was 90), which is j \$\P\$ cent advance on the morning price.

The purchases were to considerable extent from Philadelphia; Harlem broke down from the inflation of yesterday to 221, a decline of 11 P cent; Hudson River was heavy at 34; Central, 922; Cumberland closed at 261: Nicaragua was heavy in the morning at 214, but closed at 21; Canton, 244. In Western shares there was a good activity at about previous prices. Cleveland and Toledo sold at 814; Cleveland and Pittsburg was in demand at 694: Galena and Chicago, 112], buyer thirty days, with 113 afterwards bid: Michigan Southern, 95; Michigan Central, 947; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 87; Chicago and Rock bland, 25, &c. There is a growing disposition to operate in these Western stocks, especially among outsiders. They are all dividend paying, and in carrying them there is no loss of interest, which operates against those who deal in non-dividend paying stocks. The list of these stocks in this market is gradually increasing. A new one was added to-daythe Wisconsin Lake Shore Road, of which 40 shares were sold at 72272]. This road extends from Milwankee southwardly along the Lake shore to the State line, where it connects with the Chicago and Milwaukee Road, thus forming a direct line between Milwaukee and Chicago. This link of the line is 45 miles long, and runs through the flourishing towns of Racine and Kenesha. The capital stock if \$1,000, 000, and the construction account is closed. fleating debt is about \$75,000, which is provided for. The business since the road was opened has been favorable, and the Company have no doubt of their ability to pay semi-annual dividends of 5 P cent. In Railread Bends the business was moderate at about previous prices. State Stocks are firm. Virginias sold at 951; Tennessees, 93, &c. There is a large absorption of State Stocks going on for banking purposes and investment. The Exchange market is without change, and the

supply of bills over is moderate. Sterling, 8] 29] ? cent.; Francs, 5,20 @ 5,184.

Freights are firm. To Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. flour at something below 2/6; 500 bales cotton 1 #9.32d; 300 boxes bacon 30/; 40 tes. lard 27/6. To London, 25 tuns camwood 37/6; 25 do. gum 27/6. To Glasgow, 140 tuns logwood 32/6.

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was not large. Paid. \$70,108 93; received, \$90,345, 27; balance, \$2,085,825 86; paid for Assay Office, \$72,319 63; paid on Disbursing Checks, \$25,280 71. The business of the Clearing-House was \$19,685,000.

The steamer to-day took out \$702,127 in specie. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's bill for the reduction of their capital by the purchase of 25,000 shares of its stock has passed the Maryland

Sennte. Adrian H. Muller sold at the Merchants' Exchange to day:

ecated, \$100 cach.

21 shares Merchants' Bank, \$50 cach.

21 shares Merchants' Bank, \$100 cach.

42 shares Park Fire-Ins. Co., (hypothecated.) \$100 cach.

5 shares Park Fire-Order of P. Amerman, executor.

42 shares Mich. S. N. Indiana Railroud, \$100 cach.

95

Mr. E. H. Ludlow sold at auction to-day the Waddell estate on Fifth avenue, comprising the block beseen Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The property was divided into six sections, each of about thirty three feet front on the avenue, and one hundred and forty-five feet deep, including a private street in the rear for stables, and so forth, with an entrance from the two streets. The three sections nearest Thirty-seventh street, on which are the threestory brick mansion of about fifty feet front, the brick conservatory, gardener's house, and so forth, were sold in one let for \$48,000. Mr. Thos. McElrath was

\$14,750 and \$14,500, respectively. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction (Thursday) at 124 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class Bonds will be offered.

the purchaser. The adjoining section was disposed of

at private sale. The remaining two sections brought

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sit: In your paper of this date you say that \$300,000 of the Harlem Second Bonds have been taken by us at 72 P cent, which is incorrect as regards the price, we having taken the amount at "75 P cent and interest from the 1st inst." Respectfully, yours,
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

The semi-annual dividend of 4 P cent on the stock of the Central Railroad Company is being paid to-day by Messrs. Duncan Sherman & Co. The amount is near a million of dollars.

In the Produce market there is no marked change.

Exporters are waiting their letters by the Canada be fore operating. A further decline in Breadstuffs and greater facilities for moving produce by the moderation of the weather would produce considerable activity in shipping. Cotten is held firmly. The Circular of Mr. Wright for the steamer says:

189, 2033, 2034. In of Mr. Wright for the steamer says:

"In my last Gircular I remarked that general opinion favored the reduced estimates of 3,360,060 bales as the probable extent of the crop. A week's further observation convinces me that this is true as regards. New York, Charleston, Savannah, and the majority at New Oriesns. In Mobile, and with some few at New Oriesns, 3,500,000 bales is still confidently athered to it is of course impossible to prove in advance the extent of a Cotton crop, grown as it is over so vest an extent of country, and as bjected as it is by low rivers, bad roads and other hindrances, in being brought to the ports.

"In patting forth, some short time ago, the estimate of my own at 3,500,000 bales at least," I did so on what I deemed satisfied that the structure of the crop of the course of the crop of the course of the crop of t

Oten: Dittigiti stra mare, ma saint materiale series	
The following is a statement of the movement in C	ttom
since the lat of September last, as compared with the pro-	#10 tals
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Excelsts at the Borts 2,752,000 1,451,000 1,001,000 2,20	11,000
Exports to Gt. B:italis. \$35,000 692,006 473,000 85	000, 16
Exports to France 279,000 154,000 165,000 1	77,000
	5,500
	₩ 000
Total disposition of the same	1,000
SINCE OF DEDUCTION OF STATE AND ADDITION	
Of which during the pest week, included in the above:	
110 000 10	000,0
Receipts at the puris. Accides Analysis as als	000,3
Exports to Gt. Britain. 72,000	1,000
EXECUTA DO FINICA IDANA	7,066
Ex. to oth, foreign ports 31,100	6.000
to see at the ports over last	year,
SUMMARY Receipts - Increase with 1253, 103,000. Expe	rts-
541 000 beles; decrease con 142 000 bules; decrease to same	intes

Increase to Great Britain, 162,000 bales; decrease to same dates in 1833, 40,000. Increase to France, 125,000 bales; same time in 1803, 122,000. Increase to other foreign ports, 120,000 bales; tame time in 1836, 94,000 bales. The returns made to the Treasury Department show that that the importation of Iron of all kinds in the year ending June, 1855, amounted to 428,620 tans, at a valuation of \$15,924,736.

The measures introduced into the Georgia Legisla-